

From the Life of Martin Boos.

**THE FARMER'S WIFE.**

A woman of the name of Klambaur had often stood at the clergyman's door, for the purpose of pouring out her heart to him, but a certain fear had always driven her back the steps again. At length she took courage, went to him, and thanked him with many tears for his sermons. Boos, who knew from her confessions, that she was still distressed and uneasy in her conscience told her to her face, that although she took pleasure in hearing his sermons on faith in Christ, and now had thanked him for them; yet he was afraid she did not really believe what he preached.

"She said Oh yes, I believe all that you preach."

"Boos. I doubt it. I perceive by your uneasiness and the distress which you carry about with you in your heart, because of your sins that unbelief still lodges within you and that you cannot fully believe that God has also forgiven you your sins, for Christ's sake, and is willing to send his Holy Spirit into your heart."

She now began to weep, and said, "Yes, I am certainly still defective in that respect: I am too great a sinner; it is not possible that God can forgive me everything."

"Boos. Klambaur, I am a greater sinner than you, yet was not only possible for God to pardon me, but also the sinner at the feet of Jesus, the woman of Samaria, Peter, Paul, the thief on the cross, &c. it will therefore be possible for him to pardon you. See, how you offend God at this moment by your unbelief. Shame upon you to sin in this manner before me, your pastor."

She wept more and more, and could not reply for weeping. She was terrified, and did not venture to repeat that she was too great a sinner, and that it was not possible for God to pardon her. Boos now convinced her from many passages of Scripture, that God pardons the greatest sinners through faith in Christ, that righteousness is attained, and received, not by works but by faith; and that in this respect there was no difference between a farmer's wife, a clergyman, and a malefactor. (Rom. iii. 22, 26.)

"Therefore have the goodness, Klambaur," continued he, "and accept of a truly great gift, for the many alms which you have given to the poor, and to my chaplains who dine with you when they have to go to a distance. Believe me, that God, our heavenly Father, loves you so much, that he is not only willing, to present you with a large sum of money—not merely heaven and earth, but something even still greater—his only-begotten Son with all his righteousness and holiness, as a free gift. He is also willing to forgive you all your sins, and you have nothing more to do than to believe, and to open your hands and heart, your mouth and ears to receive the mighty donation. Do you believe this?"

Amidst a flood of tears, she answered with a loud voice, "I cannot do otherwise—I must believe!"

"Blessed art thou," said Boos, "that thou canst not do otherwise!" Go in peace, thy sins are forgiven thee—thy saying that thou must believe has saved thee."

"Klambaur. But I cannot go yet; I feel as happy as if I were in heaven; if you will permit me, I will stay a while longer. I never felt so during my whole life!" She stayed till the evening, and took home with her the peace of God which passeth all understanding.

But three days after, she came again desponding and weeping, saying, "Ah, I have lost my peace, it is all over with me. I shall scarcely be saved."

"Boos. But why not?"

"Klambaur. Oh, because I am a farmer's wife, keep an inn, have a drunken husband, and am the mother of many children; I have too many temptations, distractions, and occupations; it will not do for me."

Boos smiled and said, "I am now sure that the faith you expressed three days ago is a true and real faith, since it is already so violently assaulted. Only take courage, let not your confidence fail. If there were any station in life, in which people could not believe in Jesus, and live and be happy in him, Jesus would never have commanded the gospel to be preached to every creature; he would have been obliged expressly to say, Except to brewers, and inn-keepers, and to women who have drunken husbands, many children and much company—preach it not to them, they cannot believe, and have not time to be saved. But Jesus has said no such thing. Therefore go boldly forward, keep your footing and cry, Stand back, Satan!"

"Klambaur. Well, then, I must try it once more; but I really thought I could not possibly be saved." And again she departed with the peace of God she had previously felt. But she afterwards frequently expressed the wish to be permitted to leave her husband, children, and inn-keeping, and retire with this faith to some desert place, or little room in peace.

"Not so," said Boos, "remain where you are, and where God has placed you. The apostles and primitive Christians retained their faith, their love, and inward peace in the midst of the world, and they were, men like you and me." She therefore went on her way boldly and joyfully, and held fast her faith. Herself saved by faith, she sought also to save others; and she really succeeded with her female servant and her daughters, her sister, and some of her neighbors. In the year 1814, her husband died; she might then have retired into a little room. But now she said, "I have lived happily in faith for five years, whilst following my occupation; I will therefore not retire from it. My children are still young, and their labor the present year thirteen or

I will bring them up as Christians, and God will be a husband to me, and the father of my children."

She was afterwards not so generally beloved as before; she had many enemies, without knowing why. No Abel without a Cain. To be a Christian, and to be hated without a cause, belong together. Go boldly forward!

HOW TO REFORM DRUNKARDS.

As the Secretary of the American Temperance Society was passing in the public stage from Baltimore to Washington, a gentleman looking man accosted him, saying, "How does the Temperance cause prosper now?" "It goes well," said the Secretary, "they do the needful work; it will not go without labor." "It is making great progress," said he, in our part of the country. It is most surprising what it is doing. It is saving many even of drunkards. There has been a case of a man in my employment, that has interested me very much. He was a mechanic of the first order, married into a respectable family, and was once a man of property. But he lost it, and became a drunkard. He had a large family of sons and daughters. The mother struggled long and hard to support them, and sustain the family but it was too much; she sunk under it. For more than a year she had been confined to her room, the greater part of the time to her bed, and she was evidently sinking to the grave. Not unfrequently they were entirely destitute of provisions; what was earned both by the father and sons was expended for liquor, till they sunk so low that nobody could trust them; and the boys seemed to be stupid, and in a measure to have lost their minds by dissipation. They were often idle, and when they worked, they would undertake a job as quick for a shilling as they would for a dollar. They seemed hardly to know the difference, and when they got it, they would spend a dollar for liquor as quick as a shilling. They sometimes worked in a factory, but they were so stupid that they could not be trusted to mend a band, or oil a gudgeon, or to do any such thing. You could put no confidence in them; and the mother being sick, and no one to see to anything they were most wretched, and seemed to have no resolution, energy, or desire to do anything, except just to get the means of intoxication. I met the doctor one day, as he left the house, and asked him what was the matter with the woman he answered, nothing; she has no disease upon her; it is trouble, nothing but trouble, and their destitute, wretched condition; and that will sink her to the grave, if she cannot be relieved. So I thought of it, and resolved that I would make one more effort to save them. I knew that there was not a man in the country who could do better in my business than he, would he but keep sober and not drink anything. One day, when he was sober, I went to him; you know, said I, that you are exceedingly wretched, and so is your whole family. Your wife is sick and will undoubtedly die, without speedy relief. The great cause of her illness is trouble, and your condition never can be better until you relinquish the use of spirits. If you will do that, I will take you into my employ. I'll give you so much, and pay you every week; and in such a time I will raise your wages. You may yet be a respectable man, support your family, and be comfortable. But it is all on the condition that you do not drink intoxicating liquor; and if you do, I will have nothing more to do with you. You know that I have no such thing in my establishment.—The man thought of my offer, and seemed to be affected. I treated him very kindly, and he finally accepted it, and came to the resolution to drink no more from that day. The ensuing day he went to work, and he conducted himself with much propriety for about a month. His boys likewise began to show more interest in their own welfare, and treated him with more respect, and one another with greater kindness. But at the close of about a month he came to me and said he could not get along; his creditors were calling upon him daily, and he could not pay his debts and support his family. His endeavors were fruitless, and he might as well give up first as last. His creditors, you see, to whom he before had been unable to pay, now that he was earning something, were constantly calling on him for money. I told him to keep to work, he was doing well, and promised to raise his wages. Whenever creditors call on you again, said I, send them to me, I will deal with them. He again went to work. They soon began to have things more comfortable in their family; the mother began to recover, and the boys improved wonderfully. They began to feel that they had some character, and being better fed and better clothed, and treated with respect and kindness, it had a wonderful effect upon them. The family were soon all clothed so as to attend public worship, the children were fitted out to the Sabbath school, and the younger sons and daughters sent to school during the week. I went to the house last autumn, and found it well stored with provisions; they had a large pile of wood, enough to last them through winter; the mother was about the house, and comfortable; you cannot conceive what a change there was in the appearance of things. The father and mother and the oldest son had become hopelessly pious, and are members of the church. The third, a few days ago, bought his time of his father until he becomes of age giving him \$350; and if he continues to do as well as he is now doing, he will earn the money, support himself, and gain several hundred dollars beside. And those boys, who were so stupid that they were scarcely capable of doing anything, are now the most active, and enterprising, ingenious and capable youth I ever saw. They can do almost anything. I have a case of few things in my pocket, which they manufactured. See here, showing a number of implements which they had wrought, of the most beautiful proportions and exquisite workmanship, these are wholly of their own manufacture, and I have already paid the father, for his

fourteen hundred dollars. Oh, this Temperance Reformation is one of the noblest things in the world.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SABBATH IN EDUCATION.

The importance of the Sabbath in Education is thus spoken of by Mr. Isaac Taylor:

"And here I cannot avoid a passing reference to the fact, of the very happy influence of a due and fervent attendance upon religious exercises, public and private in bringing the mind home to its starting points, and in its recovery of that clearness and freshness of perception, and of that well poised self-control and easy applicability which are lost in a course of severe application. I am prepared to affirm that, the studious especially, and whether younger or older, a SUNDAY WELL SPENT—spent in happy exercise of the heart, devotional and domestic—a Sunday given to the soul, is the best of all means of refreshment for the more intellect. A Sunday so passed is a liquefaction of the entire nature—a dispersive process, dispelling mental cramps and stagnations, and enabling every single faculty again to get its due in the general diffusion of the intellectual power."

Never give a command which you are not resolved to see obeyed. To give commands which you have not time, or ability, or perhaps intention, to enforce, is to invite disobedience. If, therefore, you make a promise, keep it. If you say that neglect of duty shall be followed by punishment, be sure to inflict it. If you require a child to do this or that, see that it is done exactly as you require it. By keeping this important principle in mind, you will take care not to be hasty either in commanding or threatening. Deliberation is always important to any man who has to exercise authority over a community. Take care, however not to confound this wise delay with dilatoriness.—Promptitude is the soul of discipline, when you have to deal with numbers. He who is thinking what he should do, and how he should do it when the time for action is come, is sure to be vanquished.

Dunn's School Manual.

PENDLETON HIGH SCHOOL.

YOUNG Gentlemen are gently boarded and grammatically instructed in the Greek, Latin, French and English languages; and in Education, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Euclid, Logic, Algebra, Logarithms, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, The Conic Sections, Navigation, Mensuration, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Optics and Astronomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Botany and Chemistry, by the subscriber, member of the English University of Cambridge, and graduate of the Law University of Lincoln Inn, London.

Education (including every branch desired) Board, Washing, Fuel, Lights, \$160 per annum of 10 months, payable quarterly in advance: \$140 if under 12 years of age. Pupils may enter at any time of the year, and will be charged pro rata. The Holy days from the middle of June to the middle of July, and from the middle of December to the middle of January, \$12.00 for staying the holy days (Pupils may be given out weekly to the boys in sums not exceeding 25 cents, and parents are earnestly requested not to allow much, and not to allow any bills of credit without their written authority.

No one will be admitted who cannot read and write and does not know the multiplication table, and none will be retained after admission who is disobedient to the laws and usages of the house.

Each pupil must board with the principal must bring his linen marked, and bring 2 pair of large sheets for a double bed, 1 pair of sheet blankets, 6 stout towels, a small looking glass, 1 silver tea spoon, and 1 silver soup spoon, 2 knives and forks, 1 pair large and 1 pair small: also a bible and common prayer book.

References: Dr. Anthon, Professor of Languages, Columbia College, New York, Hon. John C. Calhoun of Pendleton, Col. D. Oyler, of Greenville S. C., M. Guesbacht professor of the French language, Charleston, and member of the Paris bar, Hon. Judge Harris, of Richmond county, Ga., Rev. Trappier Keith, of Georgetown, South Carolina, Dr. Wayland, President of Brown University, Rhode Island, and W. Godfrey, Cheraw S. C.

Sept. 27, 1839. 46-21

Bagging, Rope & Twine.

50 pieces Bagging, 50 Coi's Rope and 200 pounds Twine for sale by JOHN MALLOY & Co.

November 28th 1839. 2

DOGS WANTED.

A Good price will be paid for a good track dog, and one or two strong, fierce bull dogs. Enquire at this office.

Morus Multicaulis.

FOR Sale nearly or quite TWO MILLIONS of Morus Multicaulis cuttings of remarkably well grown and well matured wood; a large proportion from roots one and two years old. The trees are very superior, generally from 6 to 10 feet high, growing on dry sandy land, in rows from 4 to 8 feet apart, and standing generally at from 2 to 3 feet in the row. Main stems and branches will be sold together; and rather than refuse a good offer, the roots will also be sold. It is estimated that the lot will yield from five to five hundred thousand cuttings an inch and quarter, or more in circumference. Such cuttings, as I know from last spring's experience, grow almost as certainly as rooted plants, even with bad management in an unfavorable season, more especially when grown themselves from rooted plants, as is the case with many of those here offered. It is confidently believed that very few if any lots of trees are for sale in the country which afford so large a number of so good cuttings. They are worth visiting from a distance by a person wishing to purchase so great a number of trees or cuttings of prime quality. The present price is 124 cents per foot, or 2 cents per foot. A reasonable deduction would be made to a purchaser of the whole lot. The field on which the trees stand is within a few hundred yards of the Cheraw boat landing, from which there is regular steamboat communication with George Town and Charleston.

The postage must be paid on all letters on the subject or they will not be attended to.

Cheraw S. C. October 4th 1839.

The Journal of the American Silk Society will insert the above advertisement once omitting this postscript, the National Intelligencer, American Farmer, Morris's Silk Farmer, Georgia Journal, and Federal Union will insert it twice, omitting this postscript, and forward their accounts to this office; or state the amount of their bills respectively at the bottom of the advertisement.

Guns

Dozen Single and Double Barrel Guns, received and for sale by JOHN MALLOY & Co.

November 28th, 1839.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture.

THE Agency for this valuable medicine is at the "Bookstore" of Mr. Frince where it may at any time be had by the single bottle or by the dozen.

J. A. INGLIS Agt.

Cheraw April 5, 1839.

Wines.

JUST received and for sale, Champagne, Madeira, Teneriff, Sicily, Port, Muscat, Hoo and Malaga Wines, and for sale by JOHN MALLOY & Co.

November 28th, 1839.

Oils & White Lead.

LAMP and Linseed Oils, White Lead, Putty and Window Glass, for sale by DUNLAP & MARSHALL.

April 26 1839. 24

Administrator's Notice.

THE Creditors of Hiram Tryon deceased are requested to call and receive on their debts 25 per cent. The next and last dividend, will, it is hoped, be made in a few months. Some of the debts are not yet collected and a little property is unsold. ALEX. GRAHAM, Adm'r.

Cheraw, Feb. 12, 1839. 13

New Orleans & Trinidad MOLASSES.

10 HHDS. New Orleans & Trinidad Molasses of very superior quality in store and for sale by D. MALLOY.

Aug. 29, 1839. 42-1f

Cigars.

5 M. Spanish Cigars, just received and for sale by JNO. MALLOY, & Co.

November 28th, 1839.

Philadelphia Boots & Shoes.

JUST received, 6 doz. pair super Morocco and Calf Skin Pump and thick sole Boots. Also Gentlemen's Walking Pumps and Shoes. DUNLAP & MARSHALL.

may 10th, 1839. 26

Porter and Cider.

LONDON PORTER, Newark Cider, Lime Juice, Lemon Syrup and Cordials, for sale by DUNLAP & MARSHALL.

April 26, 1839. 24

Raisins.

RAISINS, Almonds, Prunes, Currants and Ginger Preserves, for sale by DUNLAP & MARSHALL.

Adm'r 26, 1839. 24

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscribers have established themselves in the above line of business in Cheraw and offer their services to its citizens.

G. BAZENCOURT, & CO

Cheraw, S. C., Jan. 26.

To the Public.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the next Legislature to charter an engine company for the Town of Cheraw.

August 22d. 1839. 42-1f

Assignees Notice.

THE Creditors of A. Burnett & Co. are hereby notified, that agreeable to the terms of the assignment made by said A. Burnett & Co. they are required to present their demands duly authenticated, to the Assignees, on or before the first day of December next, and agree to discharge the said A. Burnett & Co. from further liability, upon receiving a dividend under the assignment.

All who do not comply with the above terms will be excluded from any dividend under the assignment.

The Assignment, and schedule of assets, may be seen at the Counting room of A. Blue.

A. BLUE.

J. W. BLAKENEY,

Assignees of A. Burnett & Co.

Sept. 10, 1839. 45-4f

Wood.

I will furnish Oak and Hickory Wood, at \$2 50 per cord, Cash.

A. P. LACOSTE.

October 4, 1839. 47-1f

Cheraw Bacon.

HAMS, Shoulders, and Sides, of my own curing, for sale. Terms, Cash.

A. P. LACOSTE.

October 4, 1839. 47-1f

In Equity.

Cheraw District—South Carolina.

Frances Hunter

vs.

Frances Cooper

et alios.

Bill for partition &c.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that William Cooper a Defendant in this case is absent from and resides without the limits of the State of South Carolina, on motion of J. A. Dargan, it is ordered that the said William Cooper do appear and plead answer or demur to the said Bill of the Complainant, on or before the first day of January next, and that in default thereof the said Bill as to him be taken pro confesso. It is also ordered that notice of this order be published in the Cheraw Gazette twice a month for the space of three months.

G. W. DARGAN.

Comm. in Equity.

Sept. 26, 1839. 47 2 a m 3 m

CHERAW ACADEMY.

THE Trustees respectfully announce that the duties of this Institution will be resumed on the 1st of October next; the Male department under the superintendence of Mr. E. Hall; the Female under that of Mr. J. Sewers. The course of instruction in the male department will be that required to enter the South Carolina College; the course in the female department will be, to make thorough scholars.

The scholastic year will commence on the 1st of October and end the 1st July; the year is again divided into two sessions: the first begins 1st October and ends 15th February; the second begins 15th February and ends 1st July.

Terms of Tuition per Session are:

For Spelling, Reading and Writing \$12 00

The above with Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography 16 00

The above, with the Classics, higher branches of Mathematics, Logic, Rhetoric, &c. 20 00

Five dollars each will be added to the above for Painting and Drawing, or the Modern Languages.

All payments are in advance; the pupil will be required to pay for what remains of the session at the time he or she enters, nor will deduction or drawback be made for loss of time.

J. W. BLAKENEY, Sec'y & Treas.

P. S. Mr. H. T. Chapman has taken charge of the Boarding House, near the Female Academy, where Young Ladies may obtain board at a moderate price.

Sept. 20, 1839. 45

CAUTION.

ALL traders are hereby cautioned against trading for a note of hand given by the subscriber to Samuel Gasque for Five Hundred Dollars. The said note is dated 12th day of June last and is payable the first day of October or November next, bearing interest from date. As I am determined not to pay the said note unless compelled by Law, the property for which it was given proving to be unsound.

ENOCH J. MEKINS.

Marion District, So. Ca., Sept. 17th 1839.

45

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE.

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her House and Stables are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those whom they are pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

All the Stages arrive at and depart from my House, where seats are secured, and no exertions spared to give general satisfaction to Passengers.

My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.

The Raleigh Register, Wilmington Advertiser, Cheraw Gazette and Salisbury Watchman will insert the above 3 months, and forward their accounts to this Office.

Fayetteville Aug. 14 1839. 40-3m

La Fayette Hotel.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBOROUGH.

Aug. 2 38 3m.

Notice.

THE undersigned having bought the entire stock of goods from Messrs. J. & W. Leak, would take this method of informing their friends and acquaintances that they have taken the house occupied by the Messrs. Leaks, where they are offering a well selected assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, and Groceries, a lot of which they are disposed to sell low for cash or on a short time to punctual customers.

H. M. & W. H. TOMLINSON.

Cheraw March 1839. 1f

Jugs and Jars.

A Large and general assortment of Jugs and Jars, just received and for sale by JOHN MALLOY & CO.

April 26, 1839. 24

For Sale at the Bookstore.

SERMON Preached before the Presbyterian Church at Cheraw 20th January, 1839, by J. C. Coit, Pastor.—

2 John. 10: "If there come any unto you and bring not this doctrine receive him not into your house, neither bid him God speed."

Aug 23 41

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that I shall apply at the ensuing session of the Legislature of this State, for a renewal of the Charter for a Ferry near Society Hill on the Pee Dee.

Sept. 20 1839. 45

ALEX. SPARKS

New books at the book store.

STARK E. Berenidge's Private Thoughts, Homeless Bound, Home as Found, Boston's Fourth State, Boardman on Original Sin, Assembly's Creed, McEwen on Types, Looking unto Jesus, Cright in the Lot, Brown's Catechism, Man's Introduction, Annan on Methodism, Historical Sacra, Revival in New Brunswick, Holiday House, Lockhart's Napoleon, Mary Queen of Scots, Croly's Gospel 4th, Albany Cultivator. Sep 13th 44

Anthons Series.

OF SCHOOL CLASSICS.

PROFESSOR Anthon of Columbia College, New York is editing a series of classical works for the use of schools and Colleges to consist of perhaps thirty volumes.—The ripe scholarship of the Editor is an abundant pledge to all interested, that the text adopted will be the purest, that the English Commentaries will be judicious and learned, and that all other suitable aids to a right understanding of the original, will be liberally furnished.

This pledge is fully redeemed in the volumes already published, which are, Latin Lessons, a new Greek Grammar, Greek Prose, Sallust, Caesar, Cicero, and Horace, all of which may be examined or purchased at the "Bookstore."

April 5, 1839. 21

Croceries.

THE undersigned have received by the late arrivals and offer for sale the following articles:

10 Hhds. St. Croix's Sugar, 10 Hhds. Porto Rico, do 50 Bags Coffee, 5 Hhds. Molasses,

10 Hhds N. E. Rum, 1 Pipe Gin, 1 Pipe C. Brandy, 3 Casks Porter (in bottles) 5 obles Vinegar, 50 bbls. Domestic Liquors, 10 Casks Cheese and 4 boxes Pine Apple Cheese, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Madder, Sperm and Tal low Candles, Chocolate, Mustard, Hyson, Imperial and Gun Powder Teas, Soap, Rice, Powder, Shot and Lead.

JNO. MALLOY, & Co.

November 28th, 1839. 2

For Sale.